Lee County, Florida

ALL HAZARDS GUIDE



Lee County Public Safety

Preparedness: Everyone's Responsibility

Welcome to the All Hazards Guide

Lee County's All Hazards Guide helps residents and visitors prepare for severe weather and other emergencies. Use our tools to stay informed about preparedness, storms, evacuations and shelters.

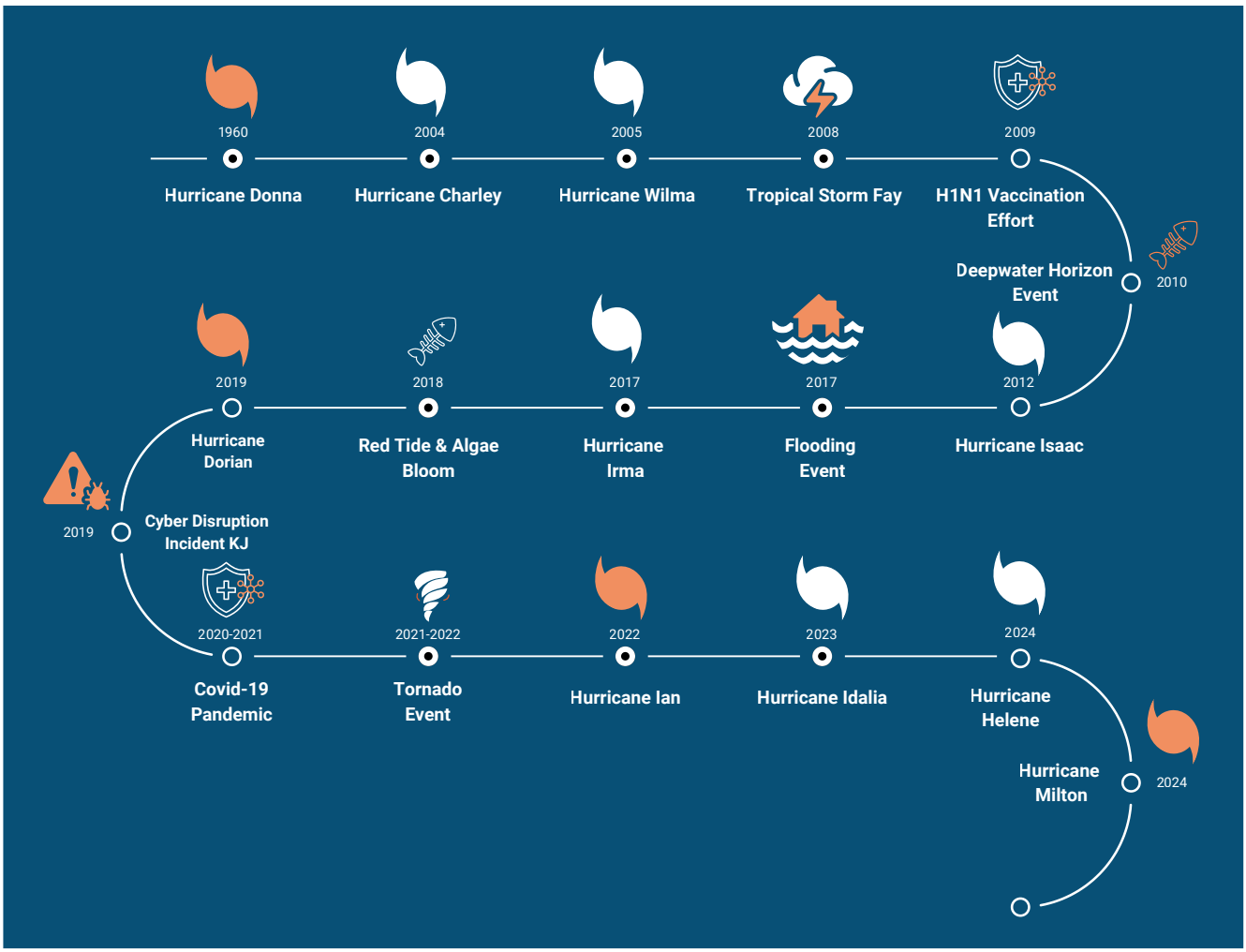
Lee County faces a variety of hazards beyond hurricanes. Our Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment shows that tornadoes, infectious disease outbreaks, flooding, severe weather and tropical storms are among the most likely and potentially impactful events in our area. We also experience other natural hazards such as wildfires, coastal erosion, drought, excessive heat, freezes and agricultural or animal disease outbreaks, as well as certain human-caused threats. The Lee County All Hazards Guide is designed to help you understand these risks and take simple steps to prepare, respond and recover safely — no matter what type of emergency occurs.

Start early:

- Make a Family Emergency Plan at www.LeeEOC.com
- Build your Disaster Supply Kit
- Plan to stay with family or friends if you need to evacuate; public shelters are a last resort.

Preparedness is a shared responsibility. Create a "Culture of Preparedness" at home and share this guide with others. The more prepared we are individually, the stronger we are as a community.

A Brief History of Disasters in Lee County



Lee County Public Safety

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Important Phone Numbers & Websites

Agency Name	Normal Business	Emergency
American Red Cross (Local Chapter)	(239) 278-3401	
Arson Alert Hotline	(877) 662-7766	
Blood Donor Center — Oneblood	(888)-9-DONATE	
Cape Coral Emergency Management	(239) 574-0501	
Cape Coral Police Department	(239) 574-3223	911
Federal Emergency Management Agency	(800) 621-3362	
Florida Division of Emergency Management	(850) 815-4000	
Florida Health Department — Lee County	(239) 332-9501	(239) 332-9501
Fort Myers Emergency Management	(239) 321-7311	
Fort Myers Police Department	(239) 321-7700	911
Lee County Domestic Animal Services (LCDAS)	(239) 533-7387	
Lee County Emergency Information Hotline	(239) 433-2000	211
Lee County Public Safety (EMS & Emergency Management)	(239) 533-3911	911
Lee County Government	(239) 533-2111	
Lee County Sheriff's Office	(239) 477-1000	911
Lee Health Blood Center	(239) 343-2333	
Florida Department of Motor Vehicles	(850) 617-3000	
National Weather Service - Tampa Bay	(813) 645-2323	
Poison Control Information	(800) 222-1222	
Salvation Army	(239) 789-1169	
Sanibel Police Department	(239) 472-3111	911
Florida Insurance Consumer Helpline	(877) 693-5236	(800) 22-STORM
Traffic Conditions in Florida (Current)	511	
United Way of Lee, Hendry, & Glades Counties	(239) 433-2000	211

Websites	
Cape Coral Emergency Management	www.capecoral.gov/departments/emergency_management_resilience/index.php
Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)	www.ready.gov/cert
Fort Myers Emergency Management	www.fortmyers.gov/2353/Emergency-Management
Florida Bureau of Mobile Home and Recreational Construction	www.flhsmv.gov/mobilehome
Services (Insurance)	www.myfloridacfo.com
StormReady	www.weather.gov/stormready
U. S. Department of Homeland Security	www.dhs.gov

Apps & Social Media Tools

Lee County Emergency Management delivers vital information through social media, the county website and on apps. You can find our free hurricane preparedness video series on the Lee County YouTube channel or at **www.leegov.com/hurricane.**

www.LeeEOC.com

- Family Preparedness Plan
- Special Medical Needs Program Application
- Notifications and Resources
- Shelter Locations

Know Your Evacuation Zone

www.LeeEOC.com

- Navigate Website
- Enter home address
- Find your Evacuation Zone

Also available on LeePrepares

www.RideLeeTran.com

- Check for Real-Time Bus Tracking
- Find Your Nearest Stop
- Plan Your Route Review Bus
- Schedules Get the Transit App

LeePrepares — App

Sign up for Evacuation Notifications

- Find your Evacuation Zone
- Find shelter locations
- Preparedness information

Local Weather Free through Apple or Android Stores

www.AlertLee.com

Free Alert Service
Receive calls, emails or texts. Info on significant emergencies critical protective actions needed how to safeguard life and property

Facebook.com/LeePublicSafety
or
Facebook.com/LeeCo

@Leepublicsafety
or
@Leecountyflbocc

Youtube.com/@LeeCountyPublicSafety

Radio Alerts & Online Videos

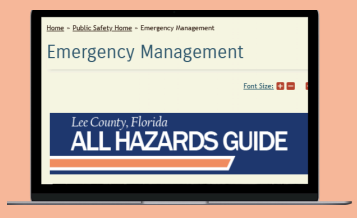
NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. These give official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, seven days a week. To receive information even during power outages, you should have an emergency weather radio with batteries or a crank. They work even during the most damaging storms.

Identification codes for Lee and adjoining counties:

Fort Myers Channel 4 (162.475 MHz)

Lee - 012071
Collier - 012021
DeSoto - 012027
Charlotte - 012015
Hendry - 012051

WGCU-90.1 FM is the Southwest Florida affiliate of the Florida Public Radio Emergency Network. It will stay on the air during power outages and continue broadcasting information you need to stay safe. Working with the Florida Division of Emergency Management and Lee County Emergency Management, WGCU will also provide frequent updates after a major weather event.



Our online videos will help guide you through hurricane season with simple, clear instructions about preparation, evacuation and shelters, and safety strategies for making decisions after the storm has passed. Lee County produced these videos during the COVID-19 pandemic when regular in-person Hurricane Seminars were not possible, and they became a valuable resource available at any time and they have been updated! They're short, easy to follow and come with quizzes at the end to make sure you're "Hurricane Ready!"

Watch them at **www.leegov.com/hurricane**.

Plan — Prepare — Pass It On

The time to develop an emergency plan is *prior* to a disaster. Being prepared will help keep you and your loved ones safe and establish a reliable network of support during a crisis.

Plan

Know your risks:

- What is your Storm Surge/Evacuation Zone?
- Are you in a flood zone?
- Do you live in a mobile or manufactured home?
- What year was your house built?
- Does your house have storm shutters or impact resistent windows?



Prepare

- Prepare evacuation or sheltering options.
- Prepare an Emergency Supply Kit before the start of hurricane season.
- The Family Emergency Plan is a great tool to help you create a plan that is specific to your family's needs. Find it on our website at **www.LeeEOC.com.**
- Secure items in and around your home before tropical storm force winds arrive.
- Practice as many elements of your plan as possible.



Pass It On

- Be sure all family members know who to call or where to gather if you become separated.
- Let family and friends in other locations know your evacuation plans.



Preparation Tips

- Prepare a shelter plan.
- Know your evacuation route.
- Set your phone for emergency alerts and warnings.
- Prepare a family communication plan.

Disaster Supply Kit

What You Need for Home

Food & Sanitation

These supplies help you stay healthy when stores are closed and water isn't safe.



Bottled water (1 gallon per person per day)



Nonperishable food (for at least 5 days)



Cooler & ice (For food and medications)



Matches or lighters



Camp stove or grill and pots and pans



Plastic dishes and eating utensils



Infant and/or senior supplies



Pet food, bowls, leash, toys and vaccination records



Cleaning supplies



Hand sanitizer

Health & Safety

These help you stay clean, healthy and safe during an emergency.



Soap, shampoo and other personal hygeine items



Toothbrush and toothpaste



Towels



Clothing for each family member



Rain jackets, boots and pants



Blankets and extra bedding



First Aid Kit



2 week supply of medications



Sunglasses, sunscreen and bug repellent



Hygiene Wipes

Communication

These help you get updates, call for help and share info when power or phones don't work



Flashlight



Batteries for radio, flashlight, hearing aids and other devices



NOAA Weather Radio



Pad and pencils or pens



Cash, checks and credit cards



Mobile devices and chargers



Spare keys



Whistle



Identification cards, insurance policies, important records



Books, cards and games

Preparedness for your Pets

Planning is the best way to keep your pets safe during an evacuation event. Remember that if it is not safe for you, it's not safe for them. Plan and assemble an emergency kit for your pets.

This is important if you shelter in place, evacuate or go to a shelter.

Pet Go-Kit Supplies



Water and food bowls



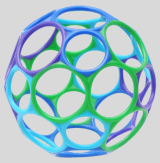
Food and treats (for at least 1 week)



Manual can opener and spoon



Water (1 gallon per day, per animal, for at least 1 week)



Toys, treats and bedding



Newspapers, paper towels, plastic trash bags and bleach



Litter and litter box for cats; waste bags for dogs



Collar and leash with ID and rabies tags for cats and dogs



Crate or pet carrier large enough to stand, turn and lie down



Photo of you with your pet to show ownership if separated



Health records and medication



First Aid Kit: cotton bandage rolls, tape, scissors, antibiotic ointment, flea/tick prevention, gloves, isopropyl alcohol

Generators

When the power goes off, many residents turn to emergency generators to run freezers, refrigerators, lights, fans and other appliances. **If you use a generator, extreme caution is required.**



While convenient and useful, generators can create hazards for homeowners and electric utility workers. Always read and follow the manufacturer's safety and operating instructions.

Safety Tips

Operate your generator outdoors in an area with plenty of ventilation. Never run a generator inside a home or garage. Remember generators produce deadly carbon monoxide gas.

Turn the generator on before plugging appliances to it. After the generator is running, turn on your appliances and lights one at a time to avoid overloading the unit. Generators are recommended for temporary use; prioritize your needs.

Do not connect a generator to a home electrical outlet or to a circuit breaker panel to avoid back feed. Use heavy-duty extension cords when you connect your appliances to the generator outlets.

Be sure the generator is turned off and cool before fueling it. Do not store fuel indoors. Flammable liquids should be properly labeled in non-glass safety containers.

Keep children and pets away from portable generators. Many generator parts are hot enough to burn you during operation.

Make sure your hands are dry before touching the generator.

Generators pose electrical safety risks, particularly when operated under wet conditions. Use your generator only if necessary when wet conditions exist. Protect the generator by operating it under an open structure on a dry surface where water cannot form puddles or drain under it.

Carbon Monoxide Exposure

Carbon Monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless and tasteless poisonous gas. It is a component of the exhaust from the generator engine. The symptoms of exposure are subtle but deadly. **Do not use generators, charcoal grills or gas grills indoors.**
Inexpensive CO detectors, similar to smoke alarms, are readily available and recommended as an added safety precaution.
Call 911 or Poison Control at (800) 222-1222 if you think you have been poisoned. More information is available online at **floridapoisoncontrol.org**.

Mild Exposure

- **Headache**
- **Nausea**
- **Vomiting**
- **Dizziness**
- **Blurred Vision**

Medium Exposure

- **Severe headache**
- **Drowsiness**
- **Confusion**
- **Rapid heart rate**

Severe Exposure

- **Unconsciousness**
- **Convulsions**
- **Cardiac or respiratory failure**
- **Death**

Manufactured and Mobile Home Safety



Requirements and Safety

If you are living in a manufactured or mobile home, it is crucial to stay up-to-date on safety requirements. Florida law says you need anchors or straps that are strong enough to secure your home to the ground. This is to avoid movement during high winds.

Review Florida Administrative Code 15C-1 for the required number and spacing. At least once a year, check to confirm your tie-downs are properly secured.

Utility sheds, storage sheds, carports and other vulnerable structures also need to be secured.

Understanding Homeowners Insurance

Insurance is important. Finding the right policy depends on your type of home, how it's occupied and the level of coverage available.

You can find information at ***www.myfloridacfo.com.***

DO NOT TAKE CHANCES!

No matter how good your tie-downs are, evacuation is the best plan to save your life.

Preparation Tips ☑

- Check for loose straps.
- Make sure straps are properly aligned and not at an angle.
- Make sure the proper number of tie-downs are installed the right way.
- Make sure ground anchors and stabilizer plates are installed properly.
- Be sure support piers are in contact with the frame.
- Replace straps or ground anchors that show signs of damage or corrosion.
- Consider a longitudinal tie-down system for the front and rear, and additional diagonal frame tie-downs for the side of your home.

Hurricanes

Atlantic Hurricane Season: June 1 — Nov. 30

(The season peaks from August to October)

Hurricanes are not just coastal problems. Any place there's water, from rivers and waterways to Lake Okeechobee, there's a risk to residents from hurricanes. Hurricanes not only bring wind and heavy rainfall, they also can trigger tornadoes and storm surge. The greatest risk to life is posed by storm surge and rainfall flooding.



Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale

This helps you understand a storm's potential impacts, making it easier to decide how best to protect your family.

1	2	3	4	5
Winds: 75 to 95 mph **Damage:** Minimal; signs, tree branches, power lines down	**Winds:** 96 to 110 mph **Damage:** Moderate; larger signs, tree branches blown down	**Winds:** 111 to 130 mph **Damage:** Extensive; minor damage to buildings, trees blown down	**Winds:** 131 to 155 mph **Damage:** Extreme; almost total destruction of doors & windows	**Winds:** More than 155 mph **Damage:** Catastrophic; buildings, roofs, structures destroyed

Storm Surge

Storm surge is an abnormal rise of water generated by a tropical storm or hurricane. As these storms make landfall, they produce water level rise and strong winds that push water into shore. Storm surge forecasts do not account for large crashing waves or debris in the water. Due to low elevation and proximity to beaches and other tidal waters, storm surge can travel far inland in Lee County.

Flooding

Heavy or prolonged rain can result in flooding. Prolonged rainfall saturates the ground and less of the water can be soaked up. Heavy rainfall can have less of a chance to be soaked up by the soil.

"Sheet flow" is a natural flow of water south through the Florida peninsula and may cause flooding along rivers, creeks and canals.

Need to Know

- Home foundations and septic systems may fail.
- Floodwaters can contain debris, chemicals and raw sewage.
- Electricity may be out for an extended time and cannot be restored if water surrounds homes.
- Tap and well water may be unsafe for drinking, bathing or cooking.
- Roads and bridges may be damaged or blocked by water and debris.
- Children and animals can drown, get hurt or become seriously ill from playing in floodwaters.

Evacuation

Know Your Risks and Personal Needs

Whether the disaster is a flood, extreme heat, tropical cyclone, hazardous material spill or pandemic, *the first step is to know your risks and personal needs.*

When it comes to weather events, think through factors that may result in evacuation orders. Evaluating your risks will help you decide what to do and where to shelter.

- What is your evacuation zone?
- Does your neighborhood flood during heavy rains?
- Do you require electricity for medical reasons?



Evacuate or Shelter at Home?

Deciding whether to evacuate or shelter in place depends on the incident or event. Having a plan allows you to prepare in advance so you feel more confident and secure. Choosing to evacuate is a personal decision and can be difficult to make. That's why having a plan is so important.

While residents can evacuate long distances, it is often unnecessary. Traveling hundreds of miles may lead to traffic delays, fuel shortages and increased stress. In most cases, evacuating just tens of miles inland to a safer area, like a friend's or family member's home, is a more comfortable option than going to a shelter.

If Emergency Management issues an Evacuation Order for your zone, you need to leave the area for your safety. Although we open emergency shelters, staying with family, friends or in a hotel is more comfortable.

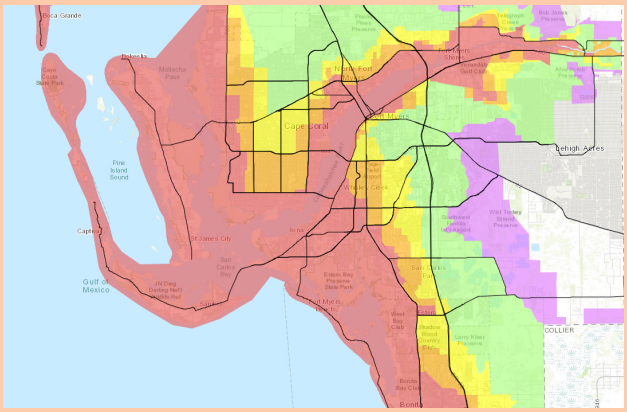
For hazardous material spills or heavy smoke from a wildfire, sheltering in place may be the appropriate choice. Tune into official news channels or Lee County Government's social media for official instructions.

Know Your Evacuation Zone

Do you know your Evacuation Zone?

Visit our website **www.LeeEOC.com** to find out what zone you are in.

1. Click on "Know My Evacuation Zone" in the navigation bar.
2. Click the Find My Evacuation Zone link.
3. Enter your address in the search bar.
4. Or visit **www.leegov.com/rit**



Who Should Shelter at Home?

If you do not live in an area requiring evacuation, sheltering at home with precautions is a good choice. Preparing properly and offering shelter to friends or family who are required to leave a more dangerous area will help the entire community get through the storm together.

Remember, you do not need to evacuate hundreds of miles - just tens. Moving to a safer location more inland, away from storm surge zones and flood-prone areas, is often enough. Sheltering locally can reduce traffic congestion, limit stress and allow for a quicker return home after the storm passes.





If you are in a mobile home, manufactured home or recreational vehicle, you should safely evacuate.



More people die from storm surge than high winds during a hurricane. If you are in an evacuation zone and an evacuation is ordered for your zone, *go!*



A public shelter should not be your Plan A or even Plan B.
Lee County has a limited number of shelters with space available for those who have nowhere else to go. Consider staying at family or a friend's home.

Shelters — How They Work



An emergency shelter is a safe place for people who have no other options during a dangerous storm. These shelters provide basic needs like food, water and protection from the weather. However, they do not have beds or blankets, and electricity is not always available. Shelters can be crowded, noisy, have little privacy and you may be placed near families with pets.

Space is limited within Lee County's Emergency Shelters. If possible, plan to stay somewhere else. You don't have to go far just a short distance away can keep you safe. If you have nowhere else to go, shelters will be open. See Pages 13-14 for pet information. Food and water will be available, but only in limited amounts. Bring enough for five days, along with any special food, clothing and medicine you need. Important: Cots are not provided.

Announcements

Not all shelters will open. Check **www.LeeEOC.com,** local news and social media for a current list of openings.

Arrivals

Bring a form of identification for registration with shelter staff.

Preparations

Bring a five-day supply of food and water, medications, clothing, sleeping bags, pet supplies, wipes, disinfectant, etc.

Transportation

When a hurricane or other disaster requires a mandatory evacuation, residents can use public transportation to get to and from emergency shelters. During a mandatory evacuation, LeeTran services are available to assist those without access to transportation or alternative plans.

- Bus fares will be waived.
- Shuttles run from designated Transfer Stations to open emergency shelters and return residents to Transfer Stations when it is safe to go home.
- When boarding, inform the driver you need transportation to an evacuation shelter.
- Pickup times may be delayed due to an increased number of riders.
- Buses will run as needed from Pine Island and Sanibel Island to designated transfer points.
- LeeTran will transport you and your pet (dogs and cats only) if your pet is on a leash, in a crate or in a carrier.
- LeeTran's Passport (ADA) division will activate its priority list, transporting those who require medical treatment first and those deemed transportation-disadvantaged second.
- Bus fares will resume once the evacuation order has been lifted.

Persons with Disabilities

During emergencies, persons with disabilities may use general population shelters. Keep these guidelines in mind:

- Not all disabilities are visible. Ask before assisting and do not assume help is needed.
- Respect personal space and equipment, which may be part of the person's independence.
- Speak directly to the individual, not a companion or aide.
- Do not touch a service animal without permission.

For assistance, contact Lee County's ADA Coordinator at (239) 533-2111.

Lee County strives to provide a safe environment during emergency situations. ***Smoking, illegal drugs, alcohol and firearms are prohibited at all shelters.***

Special Medical Needs Program

Lee County is committed to assisting residents whose health could quickly deteriorate in a public shelter during emergencies. The Special Medical Needs Program is a joint effort between Lee County Emergency Management and the Florida Department of Health - Lee County to provide coordinated support. The program is available at no cost to qualifying Lee County residents. Applying does not guarantee placement in a Special Medical Needs Shelter as there are four different shelters you could qualify for in the program.

What if I Need Transportation?

If you do not have a vehicle, cannot arrange a ride, are unable to access a LeeTran bus stop or require paratransit transportation, you may register for the Special Medical Needs Program. Lee County Emergency Management partners with LeeTran and Lee County EMS to coordinate transportation for individuals who need assistance.

What if I do not pre-register?
If Lee County is under a declared emergency evacuation status, you can go to any LeeTran bus stop or transfer station for a free bus ride to a shelter. Bus schedules and route information are available on the LeeTran website at www.RideLeeTran.com and on the LeeFare app.

Do I Need a Caregiver?

A capable caregiver must accompany you during your stay at the Special Medical Needs Shelter.

Florida Department of Health – Lee County has a limited number of staff working. Your caregiver ensures that all of your needs are met, and shelter staff are there to provide additional medical help as needed.
All registrants will be provided with a medical-grade cot. Caregivers are responsible for bringing their own cot or sleeping bag.

Who Needs this Program?

People who:

- Require electricity for oxygen, IV pumps or other medical equipment.
- Are on dialysis.
- Have conditions like Alzheimer's or other neuromuscular disorders.

How Do I Register?

The easiest way to register is online at shelterapp.leegov.com. You can register yourself, for a family member or caregiver can register for you. If you do not have access to a computer, you can get an application by calling the Special Medical Needs Program at (239) 533-0640. Medical information must be updated yearly.

Register early! Registrations will not be taken once Lee County enters the seven-day hurricane forecast cone.

For more information, visit www.LeeEOC.com or call the Special Medical Needs Program at (239) 533-0640.



Pets & Service Animals

Our Shelters are Pet Friendly

All shelters are pet friendly. Pets allowed include cats, dogs and other non-venomous domesticated species. You will be responsible for the care of your animal(s).

For animals that become aggressive or pose a danger, owners may be required to find alternate arrangements for the pet.



Service animals are allowed in all shelters
"Service Animals" are defined as a dog or miniature horse that is trained to perform a service or task for their owners and are not pets. Comfort animals or emotional support animals are not service animals.



Exotic Pets in Shelters
If you have exotic pets, please check with your veterinarian for suggestions on shelters for them, as traditional shelters may not be most comfortable for them.

Special Medical Needs Shelters and Pets
You can bring your dog or cat with you to a Special Medical Needs shelter. Animals are housed in a different area but you will have access to feed, walk and spend time with them. Bring food and supplies your pet will need that are labeled with the pet and owner's names.

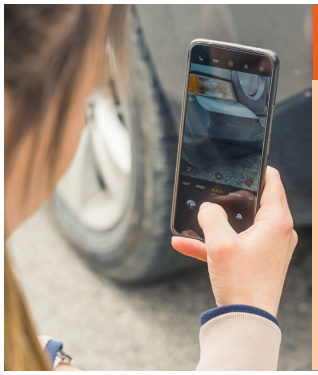


Preparation Tips ☑

- Make sure your pets are microchipped. Microchips are only helpful when linked to current contact information. Learn more at www.leegov.com/AnimalServices.

Preparing Your Vehicle for a Hurricane

Storm surge and heavy rains can submerge cars in minutes, causing irreversible damage. In 2022, Hurricane Ian's storm surge damaged an estimated 30,000 vehicles in Florida. Lee County residents, especially those in flood-prone zones – should take proactive steps to protect their vehicles before the next hurricane.



Prepare Your Car

- Keep your vehicle in good working condition. Check tires, brakes, wipers and battery. Keep your gas tank full during hurricane season. If you drive an EV, charge it fully before the storm.
- Emergency Kit: Store water, non-perishable snacks, a first aid kit, flashlight (with extra batteries), jumper cables, basic tools and a phone charger. Include a change of clothes and sturdy shoes.
- Place your registration, insurance card, driver's license and other essential paperwork in a waterproof bag and take them with you if evacuating.
- Take clear photos of your vehicle (inside and out) before the storm for insurance documentation.



When a Hurricane is Approaching

- Fuel Early: Fill your gas tank before landfall, as stations may run out or lose power. EV owners should charge fully, then unplug and safely store the charging cable.
- Final Vehicle Check: Confirm tires are properly inflated and wipers are working. Turn off non-essential electronics, set the emergency brake and ensure all windows, sunroofs and doors are fully closed. Remove valuables and lock the vehicle.
- Secure Exterior Items: Remove or secure loose accessories such as antennae or roof cargo boxes. Clear debris from the cowl (below the windshield) to allow proper drainage.



Protect Your Car from Floods

- Do not leave vehicles in low-lying or flood-prone areas. If you live in a surge zone or floodplain, move your car to higher ground well before the storm arrives. This may include parking at a friend's home on higher elevation or in the upper level of a public parking garage. Storm surge can rise quickly — even 12 inches of moving water can sweep a vehicle away.
- If parking outdoors, choose your location carefully. Avoid trees, power lines and utility poles. Never park along streets in flood-prone areas, as flooding, floating debris or other vehicles could damage your car and obstruct emergency crews.

After the Storm

General Vehicle Safety

Do not drive through flooded roads. Water depth is difficult to judge and may hide debris, sinkholes or washed-out pavement, and just 12 inches of moving water can carry away a vehicle. Floodwater can also damage engines, brakes and electrical systems. Avoid downed power lines and standing water near utility poles. If your vehicle was submerged, do not attempt to start it - contact your insurance provider first.

Electric Vehicle Safety

Saltwater exposure can damage EV batteries and create a fire risk - even hours or days later. Do not start or charge a flooded EV. Park any flood-exposed vehicle away from structures and other vehicles and call 9-1-1 if you notice smoke, unusual odors or heating. Have the vehicle inspected by a qualified technician before operating.

Preparing Your Boat for a Hurricane



According to the FWC, Lee County consistently ranks among the top five counties in Florida for vessel registrations. Each boat owner needs a plan for their type of boat, local environment, severe weather and available safe havens.

When the storm is approaching:

- Do not stay aboard — remove your vessel from the water if possible.
- Remove all moveable equipment: canvas, sails, dinghies, radios, Biminis, roller furling sails.
- Latch down everything you cannot remove: tillers, wheels, booms.
- Make sure the electrical system is turned off unless you plan to leave the boat in the water.
- Remove battery and portable fuel.

Storing your boat:

- Ensure your tow vehicle is capable of moving the boat. Check trailer, tire bearings and axle are in good condition.
- Once at a "safe place," lash your boat and trailer and place blocks between the frame members and axle inside each wheel.
- Secure your boat with heavy nylon lines to fixed objects.
- If possible, find a location that will allow you to secure it from all four sides. It can be tied to screw anchors. Do not secure your boat to a tree.

Dry Storage



- Never leave a boat on davits or on a hydro-lift.
- Secure the boat to its trailer with heavy-duty straps and ensure the trailer is anchored.

Wet Storage



- Secure boat in marina berth.
- Moor boat in safe area.
- Haul the boat. Leave in area well in advance.

Boats Remaining in Marina Berth

- Double all lines. Rig crossing spring lines fore and aft. Attach lines high on pilings to allow for tidal rise or surge. Make sure lines will not slip off pilings. Inspect pilings and choose those that seem strongest, tallest and are properly installed. The longer the dock lines, the better a boat will be at coping with high tides. It is also essential to double up on all lines and use chafe protectors at any potential chafe points. Cover all lines at rough points to prevent chafing.
- Install fenders to protect the boat from rubbing against the pier, pilings and other boats.
- Assess the attachment of primary cleats, winches and chocks. These should have substantial backing plates and adequate stainless steel bolt sizes.
- Batteries should be fully charged and checked to ensure their capability to run automatic bilge pumps for the duration of the storm. Consider backup batteries. Cut off all devices consuming electricity except bilge pumps.

Preparation Tips ☑

- Practice securing your boat in the marina.
- Review your lease or storage agreement and understand your responsibilities and liabilities.
- Gather important records and insurance policies.
- Keep a current photo of your boat and record the Hull Identification Number (HIN).
- Keep contact information for the harbor master and U.S. Coast Guard.
- Label paddle boards, kayaks and life jackets with your phone number.
- For additional boating safety information, visit www.uscgboating.org.

Evacuation Zones and Public Sh

Emergency Public Shelters

Cape Coral

1. Island Coast High School - 2125 DeNavarra Pkwy.

Estero

2. Estero Recreation Center - 9200 Corkscrew Palms Blvd.
3. Hertz Arena - 11000 Everblades Pkwy.

Fort Myers

4. Dunbar High School - 3800 Edison Ave.
5. Gateway High School - 13820 Griffin Drive
6. South Fort Myers High School - 14020 Plantation Road
7. Treeline Elementary School - 10900 Treeline Ave.

Lehigh Acres

8. Amanecer Elementary School- 641 Sunshine Blvd.
9. East Lee County High School - 715 Thomas Sherwin Ave.
10. Harns Marsh Elementary School - 1800 Unice Ave. N
11. Harns Marsh Middle School - 1820 Unice Ave. N
12. Mirror Lakes Elementary School - 525 Charwood Ave.
13. Tortuga Preserve Elementary School - 1711 Gunnery Road
14. Varsity Lakes Middle School - 801 Gunnery Road N
15. Veterans Park Recreation Center - 49 Homestead Road S

North Fort Myers

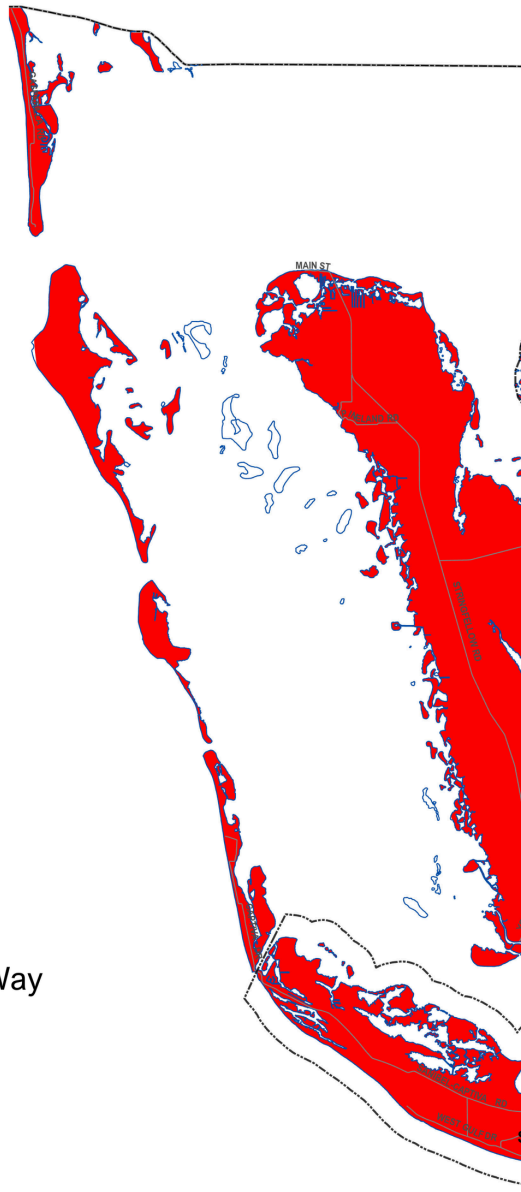
16. North Fort Myers Academy of the Arts - 1856 Arts Way
17. North Fort Myers Recreation Center - 2000 N. Recreation Park Way

San Carlos

18. Alico Arena - 12181 FGCU Lake Pkwy. E

Tice

19. Manatee Elementary School - 5301 Tice Street
20. Oak Hammock Middle School - 5321 Tice Street



Be advised: ***Not all shelters will be open for every event. The opening of shelters is dependent upon the nature of each specific event.***

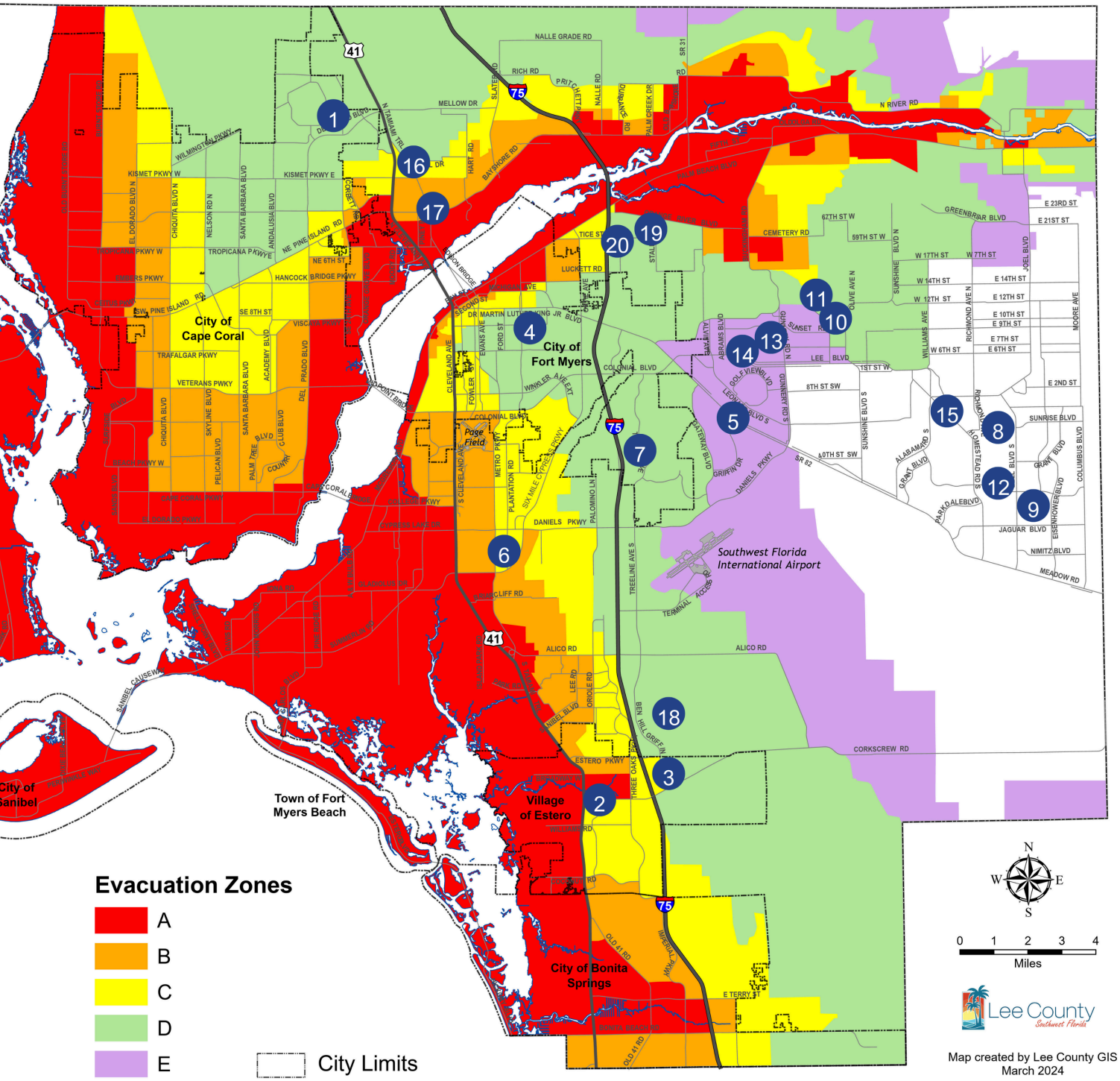
Know your Evacuation Zone:

Visit our website ww.LeeEOC.com to find your Evacuation Zone.

1. Click on 'Know My Evacuation Zone.' in the navigation bar
2. Clock the Find My Evacuation link
3. Enter your address in the search bar

helters

For the most recent public shelter list, go to www.LeeEOC.com.



Flood Preparation

Flood Zones ≠ **Evacuation Zones**

Flood Zones - Routinely used for flood insurance and some building code requirements.

Evacuation Zones - Used only in emergencies to move away from impacts of a dangerous storm.



How does Lee County address flood emergencies?

Lee County joined the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in 1984. As a result:

- Lee County property owners may purchase flood insurance policies through the NFIP.
- FEMA will provide disaster assistance in Lee County in the event of a federally declared disaster.
- FEMA routinely assesses the risk of flooding here and updates Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

Lee County participates in the NFIP, which provides a discount in the cost of the flood insurance policy. More information is available online at **www.fema.gov/flood-insurance.**

Flood Warning Systems

LeePrepares

Lee County Public Safety

- Shelter locations
- Evacuation text notifications
- Find your evacuation zone
- Preparedness information
- Available on all App Stores

Local Alert System

FEMA Integrated Public Alert Warning System (IPAWS)

IPAWS

We use our Alerting Authority to warn about serious emergencies through:

- Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)
- Weather Radio (NOAA)

AlertLee

alertLee EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

- Phone calls, texts, emails about significant emergencies or critical protective actions needed to safeguard life and property
- Register at **www.AlertLee.com**

Facebook

Emergency updates & general preparedness information

Lee County Public Safety
www.facebook.com/LeePublicSafety

Lee County Government
www.facebook.com/leecountyflbocc

Flood Preparation

What is the risk of flooding in Lee County?

Our flood risk generally comes with storm surge and heavy rainfall from hurricanes, or from “sheet flow” — the natural flow of water south down the Florida peninsula that can overwhelm rivers, creeks and canals. As part of its Local Mitigation Strategy, Lee County Public Safety conducted a formal assessment of the flood risk in Lee County.

FEMA updated information about the principal flooding problems in unincorporated Lee County as part of the 2022 Flood Insurance Study which can be viewed at https://www.leegov.com/dcd/flood/documents

Learn more at
www.leegov.com/dcd/flood/disaster#ProtectPeople
www.leegov.com/dcd/flood/disaster/prep



Know Your Flood Hazard

Learn your flood hazard, flood zone and map information at **www.leegov.com/dcd/flood.**

You can also:

- Find your flood zone: leecountyfl.withforerunner.com
- Download or print flood maps and other flood-related documents. Flood zones, which begin with an “A” or a “V,” require flood insurance if the property is mortgaged.



Preparation Tips ☑

Report blocked ditches, swales and canals year round at **www.leegov.com/rfa**

Protecting you & others

- Share this guide with your family and friends.
- Stay out of flood waters. They can contain dangerous chemicals, gasoline, oil and sewage.

Property

- Ask your community floodplain manager about flood protection assistance.
- Jurisdiction staff provides one-on-one advice to anyone interested in protecting their building from flood damage.
- Some instances might include a site visit followed by a written summary of the flood problem and recommended alternatives. The reviews may include how elevating a building, retrofitting flood openings and having the proper enclosed areas can reduce flood insurance premiums.
- Visit FEMA’s virtual library to learn how to protect structures: **www.fema.gov/media-library**

Home Insurance Preparation

Are you covered?

Most property owners have homeowners insurance coverage insuring them from catastrophic loss. However, a homeowners' policy does not protect you from loss due to flooding or rising water.

To ensure your home is protected from flood (rising water), you must have a separate flood insurance policy. Lee County qualifies and participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. These insurance tips may reduce your risk of harm and quicken the recovery process.

Before the Storm	After the Storm
Know your coverage Check that your insurance covers improvements you've made. Obtain flood insurance.	**Report damage immediately** Obtain a claim number and a "Claims phone number" if available.
Take a household inventory Itemize your personal property, costs, dates of purchase and serial numbers.	**Document emergency repairs** Take photos of damage before and after repairs. Keep receipts and make copies.
Safeguard your records Have important papers like insurance policies, mortgages, titles, auto and health insurance in a central place.	**Secure your property** Remove valuable items. Lock windows and doors. Place valuables in a safe deposit box or take them with you.

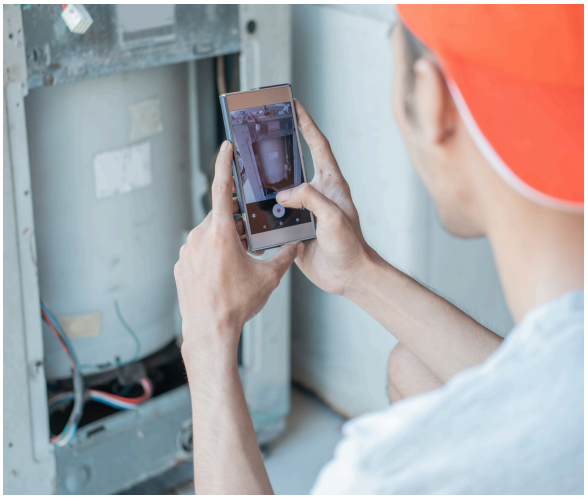
If you do not have a flood insurance policy, check with your insurance agent for a price quote on your home and your personal property.

National Flood Insurance Program Information:

www.fema.gov/flood-insurance

Do not wait!

There is a 30-day waiting period before flood insurance becomes effective.



House Safety

Consider the impact of hurricane winds on your home and consult a qualified expert for any questions.

Things you will want to know:

- When was your home built?
- Where are you located?
- How many stories is your home?
- How strong are your walls?
- What kind of roof do you have?
- How is the roof connected to the walls?
- How do you protect the openings in your home?

Manufactured and Mobile Homes:

- Anchors are required per Florida law.
- Check tie-downs at least once a year.
- Review Florida Administrative Code 15C-1 for tie-down requirements.
- Utility/storage sheds, carports, and other vulnerable structures need to be secured.
- No matter how good your tie-downs are, evacuation is the best plan to save your life.

Home Insurance Preparation



- Floods are the most common natural disaster in the United States. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) reports nearly 40% of flood insurance claims are for properties in moderate to low-risk areas.
- Buy flood insurance for your home. Buy flood insurance for your contents.
- You don't have to own your home or business to get an NFIP policy. The NFIP offers insurance for renters' possessions.
- Most property/casualty insurance does not cover flood damage. The NFIP, which is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), is a federal provider of flood insurance policies.
- Flood insurance is required for mortgages on structures in areas designated as a Special Flood Hazard Area and Coastal High Hazard Area.
- If you don't have a mortgage and are not required to have flood insurance, consider getting an NFIP policy anyway. Recovering from flood damage is expensive. Just 1 inch of water can cost up to $27,000 or more in repairs.
- In addition to the insurance coverage, it may also be an advantage if you sell the property to a buyer who finances with a mortgage. The policy may transfer to the new owner, possibly offering some cost savings.

Learn More About Flood Insurance: www.fema.gov or call 877-336-2627

"100-year flood" Misconception

You may have heard the term "100-year Flood Zone" and thought, "A flood like that only happens once in every one hundred years." Unfortunately, that is an adage and is untrue.

The SFHA (Special Flood Hazard Area) is an area that has a 1% chance of a flood happening in any given year. Put another way, that's a 1-in-100 chance annually.

That means a 100-year flood could happen this year and again next year. It has nothing to do with calendar years. The term "100-year flood" is now referred to as the "1% annual chance" flood.

After the Storm

Take precautions after the storm has passed. Damage to your home can be extensive. Relief supplies may take several days to arrive. Try to remain calm during this potentially emotional time. Keep these tips in mind:

Home Safety



- Patch open holes in your roof to prevent further damage.
- Turn off the main electricity breaker if the power is out.
- Photograph and take notes on all damages; make any necessary temporary repairs.
- Ask contractors for a valid county license. Do not sign a contract with unlicensed workers or pay until the work is completed.
- Report suspicious contractors or unfair prices to authorities.

Hazard Awareness



- Avoid downed wires and standing water.
- Be careful around wild and domestic animals. Frightened or injured animals may act unpredictably.
- Call utility companies to report hazards such as broken gas or water mains, downed power lines or overturned gas tanks.
- If you must drive, avoid weakened roads, bridges or tree limbs that could collapse without warning.

Emergency Communication

- Only call 9-1-1 for life-threatening situations.
- Stay tuned to local media for re-entry information.
- Register for FEMA Disaster Assistance if it's made available for your area.

Starting your Recovery Process

FEMA provides disaster assistance following federally declared disasters. If our area experiences a federally declared disaster, such as a major hurricane, here are the steps to guide your recovery process:

1. Take photos of your damaged home and belongings.
2. Make a list of damaged or lost items.
3. If you have insurance, you must file a claim with your insurance company. If you do not have insurance, skip to Step 4.
4. Three Ways To Apply:
    - Online DisasterAssistance.gov
    - Though the FEMA App
    - Call (800) 621-3362

Need Assistance?

If you need help that is non-life threatening or have questions on where to get help to recover from a disaster, contact United Way. Dial 211 or call (239) 433-7559

www.unitedwaylee.org

United Way

After the Flood



Who to Contact | What to Do | Where to Go for Assistance

- Do life-saving and damage mitigation first.
- Get a permit for permanent repairs.
- Be cautious about ground water, food safety and dehydration.
- Register for Individual Assistance:
  - In a Federally Declared disaster, if your property/structure was damaged, apply for Individual Assistance (IA) with FEMA immediately even if you do not need IA right away.
  - Entering the system means you stay eligible for loans even after the IA registration deadline has passed.

www.DisasterAssistance.gov

Flood Zone

For information and copies of Elevation Certificates (if on record) for properties in ***city limits*** call:

Bonita Springs..... (239) 444-6150
Cape Coral..... (239) 574-0553
Fort Myers..... (239) 321-7000
Fort Myers Beach..... (239) 765-0202
Estero..... (239) 319-2811
Sanibel..... (239) 472-3700



For properties not within city limits (unincorporated Lee County): **(239) 533-8948**

For more information on **Flood Zones,** visit **www.LeeGov.com/dcd/Flood**

Drainage Systems

Drainage Systems Require Maintenance

Lee County is interlaced with a system of canals, ditches, and waterways that serve to direct the flow of floodwater. It is most important that these elements of the floodwater drainage system be kept clear of debris and trash.

To report drainage problems in incorporated areas call your city Public Works. In unincorporated Lee County, call Lee County DOT at (239) 533-9400 or email **rfa@leegov.com.**



Dumping of debris and trash in the drainage system or alteration of the channels is prohibited. Violators should be reported to law enforcement or public works officials.

Further information on flood mitigation techniques, such as flood proofing and elevation, can also be found at the website for the Federal Emergency Management Agency at ***www.fema.gov/flood-insurance***

Protect Natural Floodplain Functions

- Protection and restoration of natural flowways and maintenance of drainage ditches, weirs and canals, sewer systems and other water conveyances helps to ensure proper surface water management and mitigates the effects of storms or sheet flow.
- Local jurisdictions maintain water conveyances in public rights of way, but it's up to owners to clear and maintain drainage conveyances on private property.
- Don't block natural flow ways.
- If you have a concern about maintenance of a drainage conveyance, contact the building or Community Development department for your community.

Request for Action

To report issues involving county roads, bridges, canals, ponds, drainage systems or landscaping, contact the Request for Action Hotline using the information below.

(239) 533-9400

www.leegov.com/requestforaction

Scan the QR Code to be directly taken to the online form.

Building Responsibly





- Get a permit before you build; check with your jurisdiction to see if your project requires a building permit.
- Know the safety and insurance benefits of exceeding minimum standards.
- Before you remodel, learn about flood regulations, building codes and the 50% rule. (www.leegov.com/dcd/flood/building/improvements)
- For properties in the SFHA-Special Flood Hazard Area (**www.leegov.com/dcd/flood/defined**), structures must meet base flood elevation (BFE) or Freeboard and other NFIP regulations.
- Consider the advantages of building higher than BFE/Freeboard.
- Agricultural buildings in the SFHA (flood zones beginning with A or V) are not exempt from NFIP construction requirements, even though they are exempt from the Florida Building Code.
- Fill and construction are prohibited in regulatory floodways ***unless*** the work is permitted by a No Rise Certification.

Roof Repairs

If you have roof damage and are waiting for contractors, there are some steps you can take to remedy leaks.

On the Inside

- **Buckets:** Set up buckets under leaky areas to avoid interior puddling or flooding.

On the Outside

- **Small holes:** The smallest holes can be patched by covering them with roof cement.
- **Plastic Sheeting:** This is the most temporary measure. Use roofing nails and 2x4 lumber to attach the plastic to the roof.
- **Tarps:** Tarps are sturdier than plastic sheeting.
- **Roofing Paper:** Known as tarpaper or roofing felt, it's in the building materials section of home improvement stores. Apply it with roofing cement and a trowel.

Safety Tips

- Roof shingles and tiles can be slippery; be mindful as you walk on the roof.
- Be careful stepping on soft or weak spots in the roof to avoid falling through
- Be aware of tree branches, power lines and unstable ladders

Finding a Contractor

Find a reputable contractor through the National Roofing Contractor's Association. Visit online at **www.nrca.net.**

Storm Debris Cleanup

After a storm, take care of debris and dispose properly. **Sort your debris, as this will help with pickup process.** Below you will find more information on the order debris is picked up.

Priority 1

Normal Household Garbage

- Bagged garbage
- Discarded food

Priority 2

Normal Household Recyclables

- Newspapers
- Cardboard
- Plastic containers (#1 - #7)
- Glass
- Steel
- Aluminum

Yard Debris

- Shrubs
- Palm fronds
- Tree / grass trimmings
- Bushes
- Leaves
- Twigs/cut tree branches

Priority 3

White Goods/Appliances

- Refrigerators
- Ranges
- Washing machines
- Dryers
- Water heater
- Freezers
- Microwaves
- Air conditioners

Construction/Demolition Debris

- Lumber
- Glass
- Drywall
- Insulation
- Concrete block
- Plumbing

For more information regarding debris pickup, visit leegov.com/solidwaste

NO PICKUP ZONE

Any debris placed from the sidewalk toward your property will not be picked up.

DEBRIS SEPARATION

Separate debris into six categories shown.

DO NOT STACK OR LEAN

Placing debris near or on trees, poles or other structures makes removal difficult. This includes mail boxes, fire hydrants and meters.

UNSURE WHERE TO PLACE DEBRIS?

If you don't have a ditch sidewalk, or utility line in front of your house, place debris at the edge of your property before the curb.

Household Trash

Normal household trash and bagged debris of any kind will not be picked up with disaster debris. You should continue to follow your normal garbage removal schedule.

Vegetative Debris

Logs, plants, tree branches, leaves (do not bag)

If leaves are bagged, set those bags apart from brush piles.

Household Hazardous Waste

Do not leave chemicals at the curb. They can create a fire hazard.

Take them to:
6441 Topaz Court, Fort Myers, FL 33966

Appliances and White Goods

- Air Conditioners
- Dishwashers
- Freezers
- Refrigerators
- Stoves
- Washers
- Dryers
- Water Heaters

Electronics

- Computers
- Radios
- Stereos
- Televisions
- Corded Devices

Construction and Demolition Debris

- Building Materials
- Carpet
- Drywall
- Furniture
- Lumber
- Mattresses
- Plumbing

Health Tips After Storms

Storms can bring heavy rains that could increase the risk of diseases. Following are some tips to help you avoid becoming ill. For more information during an emergency event call the **Florida State Assistance Information Line (SAIL) at (800) 342-3557**. Find more information online at **lee.floridahealth.gov**.

Heat Exhaustion

- **Warning Signs:** Look out for sweating, cramps, dizziness, nausea or fainting.
- **Cool Down:** Drink cool, non-alcoholic fluids, wear light clothing and rest in A/C or take a cool shower.
- **Heat Exhaustion:** May lead to heat stroke. Watch for cool, moist skin, weak pulse and shallow breathing. Get medical help if symptoms last over an hour or if you have heart issues.

Mosquito Safety

Heavy rains and flooding events can lead to an increase in mosquitoes.

- **Avoid Dusk & Dawn:** Stay indoors when mosquitoes are most active.
- **Cover Up:** Wear long sleeves, pants and socks.
- **Use DEET:** Apply repellent with up to 30% DEET to skin and clothing. Follow label directions.
- **Remove Standing Water:** Drain stagnant water around your home to stop mosquito breeding.

Water & Hygiene Safety

- **Handwashing:** Use soap and water that's been boiled or disinfected.
- **Boil Water Advisory:** Follow local alerts. If unsure, use bottled water- even with private wells.
- **Disinfecting Water:** Add 8 drops of unscented bleach per gallon, wait 30 minutes. Repeat if cloudy.
- **Floodwater Risks:** Avoid contact, may contain sewage. Clean cuts with antibiotic ointment and see a doctor if infected.
- **Kids & Toys:** Keep children out of floodwater. Disinfect exposed toys with ¼ cup bleach per gallon of clean water. Soak 30 minutes, then air dry.

Visit www.leegov.com/storm for Utilities updates.

Food Safety

- **Contaminated Food:** Discard any food that touched flood or dirty water.
- **Canned Goods:** Throw away bulging or opened cans. Remove labels and disinfect sealed cans before opening. Avoid home-canned food.
- **Infant Formula:** Use ready-to-feed formula. If using powdered or concentrated formula, mix only with sterilized water. Use clean bottles and refrigerate unused formula. Continue breastfeeding if possible.
- **Refrigerated/Frozen Food:** If power was out, clean out fridges/freezers. Perishable items are not safe.

Tornadoes

In Florida, tornadoes are likely to occur between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m., from June through August. However they can occur at any time, often with no warning. Tornado sirens are not common in Florida. Stay tuned to local weather or listen to your NOAA weather radio.

When conditions are right for a tornado, there are things you can do to protect yourself and your loved ones.

- Secure loose objects outdoors or move them inside.
- Do not try to outrun a tornado in your car. Seek sturdy shelter immediately.
- If in open country, seek shelter in a ditch or culvert. Stay away from trees and protect your head.
- If you live in a mobile or manufactured home, seek other, sturdy shelter immediately.
- Do not leave shelter until you are sure danger has passed.

What Causes a Tornado?

A tornado forms when warm, moist air near the ground rises into cooler, drier air above, creating instability in the atmosphere. When strong winds at different heights begin blowing at different speeds or directions (called wind shear), the rising air can begin to rotate. If this rotating column of air becomes organized and stretches downward from a thunderstorm to the ground, it becomes a tornado.

Conditions Needed for a Tornado to Form

1 **Warm, Moist Air**
Common in Florida - especially ahead of storms or along sea breeze boundaries.

2 **Atmospheric Instability**
Cooler air above warmer surface air allows strong upward motion.

3 **Wind Shear**
Winds that change speed and/or direction with height help create rotation.

4 **A Strong Thunderstorm**
(Often a Supercell)
The rotating updraft within a supercell is called a mesocyclone, which can produce a tornado

EF-2 Tornado

It was 7:32 a.m. on Jan. 16, 2022, when an EF-2 tornado with peak winds of 118 miles per hour touched down in Fort Myers. Traveling on the ground for about eight miles, the tornado caused substantial damage and destruction.

This storm outbreak left four people with minor injuries. Nearly 300 residents were displaced, and an initial 15,000 were without power. Those hardest hit were residents of three neighborhoods where most properties were older manufactured homes.

If you are in a mobile or manufactured home and heavy storms are moving into the area, the safest decision is to temporarily stay with friends or family in a more secure structure.



Wildfires

Lee County's dry season typically runs from January through May, when lower rainfall, dry vegetation and windy conditions increase wildfire risk. Lightning strikes, debris burning, equipment sparks and unattended campfires can all ignite fires. Many wildfires occur near the wildland–urban interface, where homes and natural areas meet, making preparation and awareness especially important for residents

Take steps to lower your wildfire risks:

- Trim branches away from roofs and gutters.
- Remove dead or overgrown vegetation from around homes, boats and sheds.
- Plant less flammable, ornamental vegetation near structures.
- Use chunky mulch or gravel.
- Maintain a working irrigation system.
- Cover eaves and other openings with wire mesh no larger than one-eighth inch openings.
- Keep combustible items away from structures.
- Build homes with fire-resistant materials.
- Keep driveways clear and free of overhanging branches or overgrown plants.



When Wildfires Threaten the Community

- Be prepared to evacuate immediately if requested.
- Create an evacuation plan and share with family.
- Follow emergency personnel directions. Have important papers and items like medication readily available.
- Make a plan for your pets and livestock.

More wildfire information can be found on the Florida Forest Service website:
www.fdacs.gov/Forest-Wildfire/Wildland-Fire/Current-Wildfire-Information



Smoke Safety

Wildfire smoke can travel miles beyond the fire itself.

- Stay indoors with windows and doors closed if smoke is present.
- Run air-conditioning on recirculate if possible.
- Limit outdoor activity, especially for children, older adults and those with respiratory conditions.
- If driving through smoke, use headlights and reduce speed.

Thunderstorms and Lightning

Thunderstorms can bring hail, damaging winds, floods and tornadoes — but lightning is the No. 1 cause of weather-related fatalities in Florida.

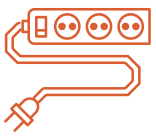
Almost all lightning will occur within 10 miles of its parent thunderstorm, but it can strike farther away. The safest place during a thunderstorm is inside a large, enclosed structure. If no buildings are available, an enclosed vehicle, van or school bus makes a good alternative. If no cover is available, crouch low to the ground on the balls of your feet — do not lie down.

Remember, lightning often strikes with little or no warning.
For more on lightning safety, download the WeatherBug app for iPhone or Android.

What to Avoid

INDOORS

Electrical appliances and outlets



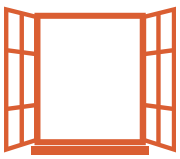
Corded phones, desktop computers



Showering, taking baths, using sinks



Doors, windows, and porches



OUTDOORS

Water, wet or metal objects



Standing in groups



Open or elevated areas



Tall trees, other tall objects



Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder to go outside. Visit **www.weather.gov/safety/lightning for additional information.**

Weather Monitoring Systems

WeatherBug

- Lee County Parks and Recreation has installed lightning alert systems at many park locations.
- When the system detects lightning within 10 miles of a site, the air horns sound an uninterrupted 15-second blast and the strobe light will activate.
- Park patrons who hear the horn and/or see the light need to seek shelter immediately.
- When the system no longer detects a threat, three five-second blasts from the horn will sound and the strobe light will stop working.
- No system is foolproof. You should always assess weather conditions before going outside and be prepared to take appropriate action to stay safe.

Weatherstem

Lee County's 29 Weatherstem stations provide real-time, hyperlocal weather data to support preparedness and emergency response. Funded through grants and partnerships--including the Florida Severe Weather Network— this benefits multiple agencies, including the School District of Lee County.

Police Departments and Fire Districts

Law Enforcement

Lee County Sheriff's Office
(239) 477-1000

Fort Myers Police Department
(239) 321-7700

Cape Coral Police Department
(239) 574-0401

Sanibel Police Department
(239) 472-4135

Fire Districts

Alva Fire Protection and Rescue Service District
(239) 728-2223

Bayshore Fire Protection and Rescue Service District
(239) 543-3443

Boca Grande Fire Control District
(239) 964-2908

Bonita Springs Fire Control and Rescue District
(239) 949-6200

Captiva Island Fire Control District
(239) 472-9494

Estero Fire Rescue
(239) 390-8000

Fort Myers Beach Fire Control District
(239) 590-4200

Fort Myers Shores Fire Protection and Rescue District
(239) 694-2833

Iona-McGregor Fire Protection and Rescue Service District
(239) 433-0660

Lehigh Acres Fire Control and Rescue District
(239) 303-5300

Matlacha and Pine Island Fire Control District
(239) 283-0030

North Fort Myers Fire Control and Rescue Service District
(239) 997-8654

San Carlos Park Fire Protection and Rescue Service District
(239) 267-7525

Sanibel Fire and Rescue District
(239) 472-5525

South Trail Fire Protection and Rescue Service District
(239) 433-0080

Tice Fire Protection and Rescue Service District
(239) 694-2380

Upper Captiva Fire Protection and Rescue Service District
(239) 900-1818

Useppa Island Fire Rescue
(239) 763-5560

Need more information? Have questions?

Emergency Management prepares to respond to any hazard throughout the year. For information on other hazards such as wildfires, terrorism, health hazards and more, visit our website at **www.LeeEOC.com.**

Disaster Supply Kit

Food Related

- ☐ Drinking water — 1 gallon, per person, per day
- ☐ Non-perishable food/special diet
- ☐ Manual can opener
- ☐ Juice/instant coffee/tea bags
- ☐ Cooler
- ☐ Lighter/matches
- ☐ Pots/pans/camp stove or grill

Medical

- ☐ Two-week supply of prescribed medication
- ☐ Cooler with ice for medication
- ☐ Medical equipment and devices
- ☐ Medical alert tags or bracelets that identify your disability-related needs

Pets/Service Animals

- ☐ Water — 1 gallon, per animal, per day
- ☐ Crate or carrier for each animal
- ☐ Food/treats
- ☐ Toys/comfort items
- ☐ Clean-up supplies
- ☐ Immunization records/photos

Personal Items

- ☐ Blankets, pillows, sleeping bag, cot
- ☐ Toiletries
- ☐ Spare glasses/contacts
- ☐ Hearing-aid batteries
- ☐ Extra clothing, rain gear and closed-toe shoes
- ☐ Personal items such as books, toys or cards
- ☐ Infant and/or senior supplies
- ☐ Important papers and valid ID
- ☐ Spare keys
- ☐ Cash/credit cards/change/checks/ pens/pencils/paper

Safety Equipment

- ☐ Extra batteries
- ☐ NOAA Weather Radio
- ☐ First Aid Kit
- ☐ Landline phone
- ☐ Chemical light sticks
- ☐ Whistle

Other items and reminders:

- o _____
- o _____
- o _____
- o _____
- o _____
- o _____

Lee County Public Safety

Phone: (239) 533-0622
Web: www.LeeEOC.com

Find our Hurricane Preparedness video series at **www.leegov.com/Hurricane.**